

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 23RD, 1895.

NUMBER 30

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters  
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.  
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 127

## V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co. WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporter of Madeira Wines

G. PERLIER & Co.,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RENVY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

## DR. FRANCISCO PEREIRA

(American Dentist)

RUA DA QUITANDA 37

(1st Floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

### → PURE CEYLON TEA ←

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe—black.

Gun powder—green.

SOLE AGENTS,

CAMBIASO & Co.

56 & 60, Rua do Ouvidor

→ AO PREÇO FIXO →

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119, Rua da Quitanda

Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

## FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

AGENTS FOR

## BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight;  
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles  
of American manufacture.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.  
No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

## HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158  
Bonds pass the door.

## Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Passeio inclinado, rua de Ruchel) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES,  
ASSEMBLÉA 72. TELEPHONE 8018.

## HOTEL DE CINTRA

Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

Manoel Pereira Ribeiro

33, Rua do Ouvidor, 1st and 2nd floors.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY. Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

TO LET

With board, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place, showerbath, etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes.

For information apply to LONDON STONE,

No. 34, Ouvidor,  
or to Mrs. FOLLEY,  
Rua Humayra No. 6.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1793.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.  
With SPECIAL SAFETYFOLDING TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FRIELAND, Asst. Sec'y.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

Look for

"IMPORTANT TO ALL"

Advertisement of

S. STANLEY JACOBS & Co.



For Stamp Collectors

BRAZIL POSTAGE STAMPS

Brazil—Sets for sale:

20 Varieties, Rs. 6000 50 Varieties, Rs. 50000  
30 Varieties, Rs. 15000 60 Varieties, Rs. 100000  
40 Varieties, Rs. 45000 80 Varieties, Rs. 200000  
100 Varieties, Rs. 500000

All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from

1843 to 1894, ..... Rs. 500.

English spoken. CASA PHILATELICA,

14, Travessa S. Francisco de Paula

Rio de Janeiro, near Largo S. Francisco.

## AUX TUILERIES

Rua da Quitanda 62.

One of the largest drygood  
stores in this city.

Our stock is well assorted in every  
kind and style of beautiful silks  
and wollen dress goods, etc.

Open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 1/2 P. M.

Quirino Irmãos & C.<sup>ia</sup>

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars  
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-  
ways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

## Insurance.

# THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:  
Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.  
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }  
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the  
Managing-Secretary.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua Primeiro de Março—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 73.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital .. . £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,125,000  
Reserve fund .. £ 675,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
COMPANY  
Established 1886

Capital .. . £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds .. £4,037,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson &amp; Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751 ..  
Uncalled capital .. £2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swannick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.  
LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Cardif

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Meritly"  
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

## CHARLES HUE JUNR &amp; CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 892.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## HOGG &amp; MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AGENTS

No. 71, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.WILLIAM SMITH,  
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5. TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO

1st floor.

## Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Strlingshire }

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—61, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março and

Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua

Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—65, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de

Março, E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo de Veiga. Morn-  
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service  
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion  
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and  
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Epistle after morning ser-  
vice, or at other time by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Caneas. *English service:* at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sun-

days 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINER and JOSE

DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at

Fabrica Caneas, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev.

João Tavares.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 11 Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7

p.m. Sunday, and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanema No. 43.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7

p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 42.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Blasenbahr, German Physi-  
cian, Office: 98, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-  
cially of Ophthalmology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;  
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 9 a.m. Resi-  
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96

Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua Sena de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, theHoly Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical  
books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING

ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to

6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAHEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room.*

No. 25, Rua da Santa Theresa, 1st floor. HENRY BANDERET, Mission-

ary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of

left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mis-

sion, or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga

de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese

on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11

a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30

afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Another revolution has broken out in Vene-

zuela.

—A Panamá telegram of the 22nd reports that

the Ecuador revolutionists have gained a great

victory near Guayaquil and will soon invest Quito.

The cabinet crisis in Chili is still unsettled,

and reports are still current of President Montt's

threatened resignation. The situation in Chili is

becoming very critical.

—The May customs receipts at Valparaiso

amounted to \$775,700 paper and \$325,669 gold.

The aggregate receipts of the thirteen custom-

houses of the republic were \$3,277,371.48 paper

and \$1,239,247.45 gold.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that

there was a hostile popular manifestation in Lima

on that day against Bolivia. It was reported that

a group of excited Peruvians had assaulted the

Bolivian legation, and had torn down its arms.

Two bankrupt fools trying to fight, with placid

Chili backing both and waiting for the spoils!

—During the recent revolution in Peru, the

British vice-consul at Limaheque, Mr. William

V. Fry, was arrested by Col. Teodoro Seminario

and compelled to pay a heavy forced loan. The

outrage has been made the subject of a diplo-

matic protest, and on the 8th ult. was finally

settled, the Peruvian government giving full satis-  
faction and expressing regrets for the occurrence.

—Sheep-breeding in Patagonia is a profitable

industry, notwithstanding the ravages of wild

animals. Down in Punta Arenas, a port on the

Tierra del Fuego island, a French company owns

over 100,000 sheep, and the manager makes about

25, 6d. per head, "clear of all expenses, from the

sale of wool alone." The increase of the lambs

averaged about 90 per cent. of the ewes, and this

fetched additional profit. The lowest average of

wool sheared is said to be 7 lb. per sheep. The

drawbacks are panthers, foxes and wild cats,

which do great damage among the flocks. The

ordinary night's work of a panther is to kill sheep

valued at 25/-; hence every shepherd is fully

armed. A man with a good outfit and 1,000

ewes on a Patagonian range should, it is esti-

mated, make an income of 5,000 a year at the end

of ten years.—*Live Stock Journal*, June 14.

—In his report for the past year the British con-

sul at Valparaiso has the following in regard to

health returns in Chili:—"The death-rate in this

city is stated to be about 60 per 1,000, a fearful

figure in times when there is no unusual epidemic

prevailing. A large proportion, from one-half to

two-thirds, of this rate, is stated to be due to infant

mortality. Smallpox, typhoid fever and diphtheria

are always more or less prevalent and fatal. Small-

pox has been especially so of late years through-

out the country. The authorities are making great

efforts to combat it. The deaths in 1893 for the

whole country from this complaint are returned at

3,843, of which 1,958 occurred in Santiago alone.

In that year 340,343 persons were vaccinated in

Chili, being about 12 per cent. of the whole popu-

lation. Of these 52,728 were vaccinated in San-

tiago, or about one-fifth of the entire population."

—The German officers engaged as military in-  
structors by General Korne, arrived at Valparaiso  
on the 19th inst. It is said that other officers of  
the same nationality will soon arrive in Chili.

—We are pleased to note that Alcide Lynch  
will shortly edict a decree in Santiago, inflicting  
fine and imprisonment against any person found  
ill-treating animals. It is to be hoped this mea-  
sure will be taken to heart by the *porcillo* carter,  
whose cruelty to the animals under their charge is  
a matter of every day comment in the native  
papers.—*Western Courier*, June 29.

—On Saturday another bank fraud was com-  
mitted in Santiago, this time the victim being the  
Banco Comercial de Chili. A well-dressed in-  
dividual entered the bank and presented to the teller  
a modest cheque for twenty-eight dollars, payable  
to bearer, signed by Sr. Carlos Correa S. The  
bank clerk examined the cheque and certified the  
usual "vicio bueno," thereupon continuing his  
work and took no further notice of the cheque or  
its custodian. Later on in the day the clerk in  
making up the balance between what had been  
certified and what had been paid, discovered that  
there was a deficit of 28,000 dollars, less 28 dollars.

The bearer of the cheque had very smartly added  
the three 000 and also the word "mil" to the  
original, after the teller had certified it as being  
correct; and this having been presented to the  
cashier the money was easily obtained. The hue  
and cry was soon raised, and detectives sent all  
over the country, but as the clever swindler is un-  
known to the employés in the bank there is very  
little hope of his being apprehended.—*Chilian*

*Times*, June 26.

—We have always maintained that in the present  
state of the legal codes of these republics, when-  
ever a riot or popular tumult arises, the foreigner  
must run his chance just in the same manner as a  
native of the country; but when murder, torture,  
robbery, and other crimes are perpetrated by  
order of any of the members of the government  
for the time being, or by the authorities holding  
office under that government, or by the officers  
and soldiers of the government army, we maintain  
that in such cases the government is undoubtedly  
liable for compensation to the victims. And such  
is the case as regards most of the claims to which  
the *Voz de Italia* referred. When foreigners are  
tortured as was Señor Gadiño by a police com-  
missary, when foreigners are flogged as was the  
son of Mr. Grundy, a British subject, at Maravil-  
las, by order of General Mas; when stores and  
clubs are broken open by officers and soldiers of  
the government forces, as the writer of these lines  
personally witnessed in Lima on the 18th March  
last, it would be foolish and absurd to attempt to  
deny the liability of the government to pay an  
indemnity to the sufferers.—*Peruvian Mail*,  
June 15th.

—A horrid crime is reported from Quilpué, near  
which town on Saturday last the engineer Las  
Palmas gold mines, Mr. Lester Dubois Howser,  
was assassinated about midday while he was pro-  
ceeding to the mine. The bandits appear to have  
hidden in ambush and as he rode past they fired  
at him with a gun, the shot taking effect in the  
left side of the head. It is believed that death was  
instantaneous and the ruffians must have been only  
a few yards off when they fired. He fell  
from his horse, which proceeded to the mine alone.  
This caused an alarm to be raised and in the search  
which followed the body of the deceased was dis-  
covered as indicated. On the arrival of Sr. Jenaro  
Caces, the vice-president of the mining company,  
he had the body removed to Quilpué. Robbery  
was no doubt the motive for the murder, as it was  
known that Howser was in the habit of Saturdays  
of taking the money to pay the men at the works.

Deceased was a native of North America, was  
only about 25 years of age, and was considered a  
very smart mining engineer. He had only been  
about eight months in this country. Before he  
came here he was a resident of Spokane, in the  
state of Washington, and belonged to a very  
respectable New York family.—*Chilian Times*,  
June 26.

UNNECESSARY MILITARY EXPEN-  
DITURE.

The Argentine government is said to have  
bought two ironclads from Italy and in one way or  
another has spent or is spending great sums of  
money on war material of one kind or another.  
This is done at a time when we are at peace with  
all the world and when there is no good reason to  
fear that any aggressive movement will be made  
against the republic. The attempt to put Chili in  
an aggressive position has utterly failed. There is  
no reason to fear any such aggression. Chili has  
been as fair, open, candid and pacific as has Ar-  
gentina. She has shown herself all amenable to  
reason and discussion, as much inclined to pacific  
methods of determining international questions as  
have we. The sensational, needless and windy  
discussion which has misrepresented and wearied  
us and all the world which has noticed it, was  
started among us, and has been kept up by us,  
aided by a few Chilian firebrands, but, after all,  
peace reigns, and no question of one man's will  
has arisen, and yet, despite of all this, the Argen-  
tine government buys ships for which we have no  
money, sailors, officers, docks nor use, and which  
in case of war would reinforce any respectable  
enemy that might come against us. The govern-  
ment has done this when the people are overloaded  
with taxation, when credit is low and confidence  
has gone, when our burdens are grievously heavy  
and when no sane man in all the republic has any  
ground to fear encroachments that will injure us.  
This has been done under false pretences. The  
public mind has been excited and debauched so as  
to cover, condone or make possible these enormous  
expenditures of the people's money. The whole  
thing has been done for two purposes: to increase  
the power of the central government and to make  
great transactions possible out of which the inner  
circles profit so largely. This is not patriotism,  
nor is it wisdom. Had we more statesmanship  
and patriotism we should have fewer warships,  
and fewer private fortunes would be reinforced by  
being droppings from great contracts. In what is  
being done there is no honor nor honesty, no  
patriotism, and as little wisdom. It will weaken  
and not strengthen the nation, and show a hopeless  
incapacity in government; or something much  
worse.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 5,000,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
 AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glym, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.

GENOA,

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Direktion Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 350.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents. Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)  
 England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)  
 France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neufville & Co., Paris.)  
 Spain..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.)  
 Belgium..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)  
 Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.)  
 Portugal..... (Banco Lisboa & Agnes and correspondents.)  
 United States..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.)  
 Uruguay..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)  
 Argentine..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.)  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.  
*Boettger, —Krah,*  
 Directors.

## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 900,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Fernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

## DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.,—NEW YORK.  
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOONGATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

Offices in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library. Constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Press &amp; Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

## To Mill Owners, Mill Managers, etc.

Anticipating the great rise in Hides and Leather.

## Lancaster &amp; Co.

Manchester (England)

Have made contracts which enable them to supply all their old and new clients with the BEST BELTING at a much cheaper rate than any other firm.

Cables "Lancastrian," Manchester

A. B. C. CODE USED.

From The Southern Cross, June 28th.

## VENEZUELA AND ITS CAPITAL. II.

At the beginning of the war of independence, the adherents of Spain amongst the natives in Venezuela might be counted by hundreds of thousands. Indeed, most writers of Venezuelan history are unanimous in saying that Venezuela would have been one of the last countries in Spanish-America to throw off the yoke of Spain, if it were not for the government of the day. By some unaccountable fatality or other, the interests of Spain, the control of her army, and the direction of affairs in Venezuela, were during the entire revolutionary war always entrusted to unprincipled wretches, mostly devoid of culture or education of any kind, and whose inhuman conduct increased ten-fold the enemies of Spain. Foremost among these was an "isleno" (native of the Canary island), named Montevideo, who is described as being of an ambitious and turbulent nature. Having won some temporary successes with some royalist troops, to the command of which he had been appointed at the outbreak of the revolution, he conceived the idea of seizing the reins of power and appointing himself to the supreme command. He soon put his idea into practice by appointing himself captain-general, and was subsequently confirmed in his self-appointed

post by the home government. The mind recoils with horror from the contemplation of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by this sanguinary monster and his colleagues and successors, Boves, Morales, Puy, Antónanza, Morillo, &c.—atrocities which very often gave rise to savage reprisals on the part of the revolutionists.

On the 26th March, 1812, the cause of the patriots suffered a severe set-back by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed the city of Caracas and buried beneath its ruins upwards of 10,000 of its inhabitants. The earthquake occurred on Thursday of holy week—precisely the second anniversary of the first revolutionary movement—and it is partly to this circumstance that the loss of human life was so great, for at the time the shock occurred the churches throughout the city were thronged with people who had come to assist at the religious ceremonies proper to the day. The cathedral, in particular, held within its walls an immense congregation, including a battalion of soldiers who had been brought in to add to the pomp and splendor of the ceremony.

The day was faultlessly beautiful. For some time before, the citizens had not seen their city canopied with such a rich azure blue sky. People noticed how supernaturally calm it was. The leaves of the trees on the plaza hung motionless. Not a breath of air was stirring. Nature was calmly resting and gathering up her forces for the mighty effort which she was about to make. It was, in fact, the lull before the storm.

History records that it was precisely seven minutes past four in the afternoon when the officiating priest at the high altar of the cathedral slowly turned towards the people to expose the host. The troops presented arms, and the vast multitude bent forward in silent adoration. A moment later, the musical tinkling of the hand-bell was announcing to the congregation that the priest had again turned to the altar with the host, and the people were slowly raising themselves from their recumbent posture, when suddenly every cheek grew pale, and every heart throbbed painfully, as two successive shocks were felt, and the ground had commenced to tremble and rock beneath their feet like the heaving billows of the sea. For a moment it ceased, and the people were beginning to think that the worst of the danger was over, when suddenly two more shocks were felt, one perpendicular and one undulatory, so fearfully violent that in a moment the massive walls and towers of the cathedral, as well as the walls of every church and house in the city, gave way and crushed the lives out of every living thing beneath them. The two last shocks were accompanied by an appalling noise resembling the rolling of loud thunder, and greater than the combined roar of ten thousand cannons. The terrified people thought that the trumpet of the archangel had sounded announcing the destruction of the world.

A mournful silence followed. The survivors, gradually recovering from the stupor into which they had fallen, proceeded to render assistance to the wounded and dying. The historian Diaz, who happened to be in Caracas at the time, says that immediately after the earthquake he entered the ruins of one of the churches and there saw the afterwards famous Bolívar, in his shirt sleeves, busily engaged with others in extricating the dead and dying from the debris. Seeing the historian, the future liberator came towards him, and in the conversation that followed made use of the rather extravagant expression: "Si se opone la naturaleza, lucharémos con ella y la haremos que nos obedezca;" allying, of course, to the service which nature had unconsciously rendered Spain. The prophetic eye of Bolívar foresaw that the royalists would not fail to take advantage of the havoc and demoralization wrought amongst the survivors of the patriot troops which lately garrisoned the city.

Never was a more profound moral impression wrought upon the spirits of any people than that which was wrought upon the spirits of the people of Caracas by the earthquake which destroyed their city. The people, high and low, got it into their heads that it was a visitation from Providence in punishment of their sins, and that therefore it behooved them to make atonement for them, and get rid of them by the most speedy and efficacious manner possible. People took to performing all kinds of penitence and to publicly confess their sins, in the belief that open confessions were good

for their souls. Many persons in high station, laying aside the mask of virtue which they had hitherto worn, publicly confessed to the commission of heinous crimes, and were thenceforward known to the public as rascals of the first water. If old Diogenes had been in Caracas at the time, he would have probably broken his lamp and perhaps his neck, in his hurry to get out of a place where there were so many thundering self-confessed rascals of both sexes.

Caracas is undoubtedly one of the prettiest cities in South America. The streets are well laid out and intersect each other at right angles, in the usual Spanish-American fashion. They are well paved and kept in tolerably good repair. The city boasts of a park, museum, public library, and a school of arts and trades—in a word, all the appurtenances of a capital. The capitol is a very handsome building. It occupies a large area of ground and is altogether an imposing structure. There are many beautiful plazas, the principal of which is the Plaza Bolívar. This last is generally considered the prettiest plaza in South America. It is faced by the cathedral, the municipal buildings, and the Casa Amarilla—the official residence of the President. The spacious promenades and walks are paved with fancy-colored mosaic tiles. In the centre of the plaza stands a noble-looking equestrian statue of Bolívar on a magnificent pedestal of polished marble. The horse is represented standing on his hind legs, the two foremost feet pawing the air. It may be mentioned *en passant* that the breed of horses which Bolívar used to ride must have long since become extinct, for there is certainly not a single horse in Caracas to-day that would have the courage to throw himself into such a warlike posture. At intervals during the week the Plaza Bolívar is enlivened in the evenings by the music of a fine band of some fifty pieces. On such occasions the plaza presents a gay and animated aspect, being crowded by the powdered beauty and chivalry of Caracas.

There are also many more beautiful plazas. In fact, the number and size of the plazas is altogether out of proportion to the size of the city. Most of them are graced by one or more bronze statues erected to the memory of departed citizens who figured more or less conspicuously in the history of the country. Many of the personages whose memories are thus honored, were men of mediocre talents and doubtful reputation, if history does not belie them.

The centre of the Plaza Washington is graced by a handsome bronze statue of the illustrious American soldier and statesman of that name. Altogether there are more bronze statues in all Caracas than in the cities of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro combined.

We have visited the pantheon where rest the ashes of the foremost figures of the revolutionary era. The caretaker of the building showed us, behind the altar, the gilded tomb where sleep the remains of the immortal Bolívar. As most of your readers are aware, he was a native of Caracas, being descended from an ancient and noble Spanish family, from whom he inherited a princely fortune, including some fine estates and mining property, all of which he squandered for the benefit of the cause which he had most at heart,—namely, the independence of his country. It was not without a feeling of reverence that your correspondent found himself standing beside the tomb which contains the ashes of the immortal liberator, and listening to the caretaker eulogising him and commenting on the black ingratitude of the country in forcing him to die in exile and poverty, owning only three shirts at the time of his death. We would have told him that many a poor devil died owning less, but that the presence of the illustrious dead forbade anything like an indulgence in levity. But it really is wearisome to listen to Venezuelans making sentimental references to those unfortunate three shirts, whenever they talk about Bolívar. It was just like Venezuelans, to embitter the closing months of their liberator's life by forcing him to die in exile and poverty and with only three shirts to his back, in the San Pedro quinta outside Santa Marta, Colombia, on the roasting shores of the Caribbean sea, and then, after the lapse of some years, to bring back his remains to Caracas and shove them into a gilded tomb. Man is a strange animal, surely. Standing beside the tomb of this remarkable man we could not help reflecting on the vicissitudes of his life and the unkindness of the fates towards him in the





## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee report and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)  
Subscription: 25,000 per annum for Brazil.

\$1.00 or £2 abroad (30¢ when paid here)

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 9, Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

George H. Phelps, Esq.,  
154 Nassau St., New York;

Messrs. Street & Co.,  
20 Cornhill, LONDON;

Frost & Co.,  
33 New Bridge St.,

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 23rd, 1895.

REGARDING the alleged British annexation of Trinidad island, the first notice of which appeared in these columns last week, we are requested to state that the subject has been referred to the Brazilian legation in London, and will be considered by Her Majesty's government as soon as the elections are at an end. It is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in settling the question satisfactorily to both parties. Trinidad is a desert island lying about six hundred miles east of Victoria, Espirito Santo, valueless to any country except in a miscellaneous collection of worthless islands. So little is known of it that Saint-Adolphe confounds it with Ascension island and says it lies 18 leagues off the coast of Espirito Santo. Brazil has never occupied it, nor ever will. It is not worth the excitement which has arisen over it during the past week, and there will be no dispute about it.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams announce that the new Brazilian loan is to be placed on the market to-day. It will be issued at 85, and with six months accrued interest, if we understand the telegram correctly. The interest will be 5 per cent., and the amortization one per cent., beginning in August, 1897. As we anticipated the recent issue of treasury bills in London will be deducted, which will reduce the proceeds by over two millions sterling. The loan being for six millions, which we assume to be the nominal issue, the net result will be £5,100,000, less commissions, six months interest, etc., which it may be assumed will reduce the proceeds to something under £4,900,000. After deducting the two millions represented by treasury bills, and interest, there will remain about £2,800,000 available proceeds of the loan. At least one half of this sum, if not more, will be required in Europe to meet maturing obligations. From this it may be assumed that exchange will not be so much influenced by the loan as at first anticipated.

We do not know how our colleagues feel about it, but speaking for ourselves we are becoming thoroughly tired and disgusted over the necessity of explaining who is meant when we use the word "president." There is the President of the republic which we distinguish with a capital "P," as a compliment to his exalted position and to distinguish his title from those of the multitudinous little "presidents" which have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country. Then a great majority of the states thought it proper to give their governors the title of president also, which adds some fifteen or sixteen more to the presidential family. Then there is the president of the Senate and the president of the Chamber of Deputies; likewise a president of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, and presidents of a half dozen other tribunals, military and otherwise. The municipal council also sports a president, and so does the Banco da República and all the jockey clubs of the place. And there is not a twopenny society in the city that does not possess a "senhor presidente." Duplicate this state of things in every town of importance, and we have presidents enough to make an army. They are nearly as numerous as the "doctors." If we wish to embalm one of them in a news item, we have to name his species as well as his genus. It will not do to say that "the president left for Europe to-day," for

some patriot might get excited about it, thinking that we referred to the "President of the republic," instead of the "president of the Lloyd Brazileiro." And so it goes day after day, we must add a couple of explanatory words every time we mention the "president." In England or in the United States we have occasional variations in titles to break the monotony, such as governor, speaker, chief justice, chairman, etc. Even there we might complain of the too frequent use of the word to designate the presiding officer of a debating society, or of a social club, but there is something to break the dead monotony and to save link, type and precious breath whenever the word "president" is used. Good taste ought to exercise some influence in protecting the title from so much desecration. No one ever heard the chairman of a board of bank directors called a "king," nor a presiding judge called "emperor"; why then should they be called "president"? We are prepared to make every allowance for that weakness for distinction and high-sounding titles which afflicts poor humanity all the world over, from the "hadjji" of the Arab, the "don" of the Spaniard, the "sir" of the English, to the "colonel" of the American, but we must ask for a little consideration in the choice and a little picturesque variety in their use.

THE discussion in the Chamber regarding the new contract with the São Paulo railway has raised a question which ought to have been carefully considered long ago. One of the objections to the new contract was to the effect that it authorized an increase in tariffs. We pass over the circumstance that the railway had reduced its tariffs a few years ago before the paper currency of the country became so depreciated, and also over the fact that the company's contract authorized an increase in rates under certain conditions. We wish to discuss the matter only on the broader grounds of equity and impartiality. There are many other foreign companies established in Brazil, and there are also many Brazilian companies similarly organized and occupied. It is generally understood that the laws of the country are impartial and that the property rights of foreigners are the same as those of natives. In a majority of the contracts dependent upon executive approval, it is expressly stipulated that all disputes in regard to the operations of these contracts must be settled by the courts of the country. This implies equality and impartiality, or else it means a gross injustice. Assuming, then, that all the foreign and national companies are equal before the law, how is it that all the foreign and national companies and a few of the foreign companies have been authorized to increase their tariffs, while others have not? If the state and guaranteed lines require an increased tariff to protect the national treasury, why should not the private unguaranteed lines receive the same favor to protect their shareholders? On what principle of right and justice can such a favor be accorded to the one and then denied to the other? The depreciation in the currency was not accidental, nor was it a calamity. It was the result of gross misgovernment, of false financial theories, of speculation and dishonesty. For all this the government is primarily responsible, and it has no right to shift this responsibility upon private shoulders, particularly those of foreign capitalists. Because the São Paulo company has surrendered its guarantee, does not relieve the government from the obligation of protecting its shareholders side by side with those of the guaranteed lines, nor does it place this company in a different position before the law than that of the state lines. When it was found necessary to increase the tariffs because of the depreciation in the currency, the government ought to have made the authorization general. It would have been no more than just and equitable, and it would have saved the companies and the government from much trouble and expense through the individual negotiations which have followed. One of the most glaring instances of the injustice, in our opinion, is that of the company charged with the sewage service of this great city—one of the most necessary and important public services which we have. The rates which are paid this company were adjusted many years ago, at a time when currency was near its par value. And yet, although this company's service can not be suspended without serious danger to the city, and although its supplies

are paid for abroad with gold and its pay rolls are largely increased by the higher wages paid here, it is allowed to receive the old rates only, and the government obstinately refuses to grant relief. The company is in reality receiving only a third of the rates originally agreed upon, but still it is expected to keep up an effective service and to carry out all its obligations to the letter. For some years now its shareholders have received no dividends, its stock has largely depreciated in value and it has maintained its service only with difficulty and great sacrifice. It matters nothing that an increase in its rates depends upon the legislature, for the executive and the legislature are co-ordinate branches of the government and are jointly interested in dealing justly and equitably with all. It is a discredit to Brazil that one company should be allowed to protect itself against the prejudices caused by a depreciated currency, while another is not. Justice demands that they should not only be on an equality before the law, but also that the government should be minding in its efforts to be impartial and honorable in its dealings with all.

From The New York Maritime Register, June 10.

## QUARANTINE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

We have in and out of season, and the necessity and importance of an international quarantine system. This country particularly suffers most from the want of some such system of protection. It endeavors to protect itself as much as possible by domestic quarantine at the principal ports, but this is a great and constant frustration, or weakened power, by the inevitable sanitary regulations and quarantine systems which obtain at those places that are peculiarly breeding places of infectious and epidemic diseases. Listen to the *Rio de Janeiro* on the subject of quarantine. It says: "We call the attention of shipowners and merchants and all human beings at home to the necessity of basing no more time over this question of quarantine. It is well that some international agreement should be adopted to control a matter which is governed more by caprice than by judgment, and which concerns the lives and fortunes of men of all nationalities. The ocean is a public highway, and it is necessary that it should not be encompassed by hostile and murderous restrictions. At the present moment the eastern coast of South America is a labyrinth of intelligible quarantines, absurd, vexatious, and prejudicial. Quarantines imposed here to please the ignorant conceit of an out-of-date practitioner, there to satisfy the greed of a ring of hungry purveyors, and elsewhere merely as reprisals and for the love of exercising arbitrary authority. We doubt if there is one single medical man of recognised professional skill, experience, and reputation in the whole of South America who is consulted in the whole of the service of this coast—one single man who would consider his professional honor and reputation at stake in a decision which might send a poor fellow to the lazaretto and a ship into quarantine. It is time that these abuses were ended. And it is time that the quarantine purveyor's hand should be taken from the throat of commerce. As we have before argued, it is time that the imposition of quarantine should be governed by international regulations, that each nation should be made responsible for all losses and damages, and that the victims should be relieved from all taxes and expenses connected with their involuntary imprisonment. No better time for the initiation of such an agreement could be expected, for the whole coast is armed with quarantine regulations and the institution can now be seen at its worst."

Further south than Brazil quarantine and sanitary matters are even worse. Indeed, at some of the South American ports, quarantine is used as a means of extortion and robbery that is sublime in its simplicity and audacity to the extreme in its demands. The United States are peculiarly open to attack from these places and must protect themselves accordingly. But this entails not only double work at home, but this work may at any time come back to haunt us, for the neglect and almost criminal carelessness of South American port authorities. International quarantine is a matter that must be considered by the national government and it must obtain in time, not only as a matter of public safety, but also in order to remove a heavy burden from commerce.

JULY is unquestionably the republican month of the year, for it includes the independence days of a goodly number of the American republics, as well as that of France. These are: United States July 4th, Argentina July 9th, France July 14th, Uruguay July 18th, Colombia July 20th and Peru July 28th.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 15.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of marine enclosing a statement from Vice-Admiral Coelho Netto, who denies that Gen. Castilhat has ever shown him in Santa list of the victims of military murders in Santa Catharina. On motion of Barão do Lagoa, the Senate ordered it to be published in the *Diário do Congresso*. Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to ask for information in regard to the alleged participation on the island of Trindade and in regard to the supposed negotiations in relation to the navigation of Lagoa da Mirim. At the suggestion of Senator Canabarro he withdrew the latter part of his motion, the first part of which was adopted by the Senate. Senator Góes de Castro spoke on the subject. He said that the burden of training recruits for the army falls on the weaker States which are unable to shield their citizens from the military press-gangs. Senator João Nery said that there is no way of enforcing the conscription laws, or of obliging the states to furnish

their contingents. The bill was voted in 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Mariano complained of the partiality of the chair, which had not only arbitrarily threatened him with expulsion, but had also failed to administer an adequate rebuke to a deputy who had insulted him. This deputy had said that the speaker was not in the proper state to deliberate. In 1871, when the president of the council had used the same words to a deputy, the chair had rebuked him severely, calling him to order and suspending the sitting. The speaker then proceeded to discuss the political situation of Pernambuco, referring to the arbitrary acts recently committed by the governor of the state. At the Affligados police barracks, he said, a prisoner had been murdered. The crime was expunged by the *Cidade*, an opposition newspaper, which was consequently obliged to suspend publication. The life of the editor was threatened and he was obliged to hide. Another man had been arrested and beaten at the police barracks, although he had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*. His wife had telegraphed to the President, but had received no answer. The chair was then declared in order, declaring that its rulings were always dictated by the strictest impartiality. In the instance mentioned by the honorable member, the deputy using improper expressions had been called to order and those expressions expunged from the record of the proceedings. The bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000 each to the States of Alagoas, Maranhão, and Piauí, was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 85 to 43. Deputies Gonçalves Mau, Francisco Telenino and Paula Ramos discussed the Choum railway bill.

JULY 16.—Senate.—The committee on legislation reported against the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the resolution of the municipal council restraining certain health commissioners. Senator Wariakak also solemnly declared that Ad-Senator Coelho Netto had introduced a bill of having seen in the possession of Gen. Castilhat a list of the victims of military murders in Santa Catharina. He could understand, he said, now those who are interested in commencing the crimes which they had committed, should seek to frustrate the praise-worthy efforts of Barão do Lagoa to expose them. Senator Côrrea de Araújo spoke in favor of the special appropriation of 1,000,000 for the Instituto Benjamin Constant. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Paranhos Montenegro protested against one of the clauses which he had found in the printed copy of a speech of Deputy Leovigildo Filguras and in which the latter is represented as having referred to the governor of Bahia as an animal that answers to the name of Joaquim Rodrigues Loure. If Deputy Leovigildo Filguras had really uttered such words, members of the Bahia delegation would have immediately protested. Deputy Gustavo Godoy said that on grounds belonging to the Vianauna iron foundry there are valuable mines of phosphate of lime entirely neglected. He introduced a bill to prevent the mining of these mines in the State of Bahia. Deputy Brien Filho spoke for granting a pension of 6,000,000 per annum to honorary Brigadier General Luiz José Fonseca Ramos. Deputy Martins Junior called attention to an unconstitutional law that has been promulgated in Pernambuco. Deputy Vergue de Alencar presented a petition of employees of the extension of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway to be granted an increase in their pay. Deputy José Mariano spoke on the political situation in Pernambuco. He said that if the general government does not check the abuses of the governor of the state, a day of terrible retribution will soon arrive, for the forbearance of the people of Pernambuco has been pushed to the utmost extreme. One of the witnesses in the José Maria murder case has been arrested on the charge of attempting to kill a *subdelegado*, and is prevented from communicating with his friends. Ottoni and Magno, the reputed murderers of José Maria, continue to associate with the governor on the most intimate terms. The story of the attempt to poison the governor was invented to cover the latter's usurpation of authority beyond the term for which he was elected. The speaker asked for permission, which was granted, to continue his remarks on the following day. The Chamber adopted the motion of Deputy Araújo Góes for referring to the joint committee the political questions in Alagoas. Deputy Paula Ramos spoke in favor of the bill revising the charter of the Choum railway. Deputy Martins spoke against the bill and contended that the right of Congress to legislate in this matter belongs to the executive, and those who consider themselves aggrieved by a decision of the government should seek redress from the judiciary.

JULY 17.—Senate.—The Senate rejected a motion of Barão do Lagoa asking the government to learn from J. F. de Paula e Silva, a customs house officer, whether he had heard Admiral Coelho Netto testify to having seen in Santa Catharina a list of the victims of military murders said to have been brought from Santa Catharina by Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves. The veto of the bill regulating the manner of calculating the term of military convicts, was sustained by a vote of 20 to 14. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Mariano spoke on the political situation in Pernambuco. He offered a motion signed by himself and 4 others for asking whether the government is aware of the military acts committed by the governor of the state. In defending the motion he gave an account of the attack on the residence of Dr. Phelaciano da Camara and on the yard of Dr. Francisco Torres, at which property valued at 16,000,000 had been destroyed. He also spoke of the death of Joaquim Filguras on the day after his arrest and of the refusal of permission for post-mortem examination. Deputy Leovigildo Filguras explained the sense in which he had used the word animal in reference to the governor of Bahia. The term, he said, is scientific and all men are animals. Deputy Diogo Basteiro spoke in favor of the revival of the charter of the Choum railway. The chair reminded the house that the bill has been on the floor of the congressional session has been commended. Deputy Eduardo Ramos defended the bill for revising the charter. Deputy José Carlos spoke on the bill and, stating that he

was unwell, asked for permission to interrupt his speech and continue it on the following day.

**JULY 18.—Senate.**—By a vote of 26 to 10 the Senate sustained the President's veto of the bill on unemployed judges. In reply to some remarks from Senator Coelho Rodrigues in regard to the publication of the debates, the chair stated that besides the government printing office there is only one establishment in Rio prepared to undertake the work and that to transfer the contract to that establishment would increase the expense 7,000,000 a month. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Bueno de Andrade wished to know why his motion on the S. Paulo railway had not been discussed. The chair answered that it had been for want of time. Deputy Ullano de Gouveia defended the contract with the English company. Deputy Levisglio Filgueiras said that there was no doubt of his having made use of the term animal in regard to the governor of Bahia. He used it in a scientific (or Pickenian) sense, however. He appealed to the testimony of Deputy Lamlulpho Medrado. Deputy Jose Carlos spoke against the bill reviving the charter of the Choppin railway. Deputy Aristeu de Queiroz introduced a substitute bill. Deputy Augusto de Freitas said that the settlement of the question appertains to the judiciary. Deputy Neiva offered amendments to the bill on public employees. Deputy Avelino Barbosa discussed the bill on a S. Paulo.

**JULY 19.—Senate.**—The Senate declined to sustain the President's veto of the bill voted by the municipal council annulling the retirement of certain health commissioners. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Arlino Torres said that the honorable member from S. Paulo, in view of his persistence in speaking on the subject of the S. Paulo railway, appears to be acquainted with some secret connected therewith. He would like the honorable member to inform him what injury will be done to the state of S. Paulo by the renewal of the contract. He would also like to hear what other members of the S. Paulo delegation have to say on the subject. Deputy Rodrigues Lima attacked Deputy Levisglio Filgueiras and declared that only through the press would he discuss with him in regard to the governor of Bahia. After remarks from Deputy Silva Matiz on affairs in Parahyba, Deputy Cunha Lima took the floor and spoke on the same subject, reading a telegram stating that the printing office of the *Democrat*, the only opposition journal in the state, had been attacked and damaged. He attributed the attack to the police. Deputy Trindade denied that the police was responsible for the attack, which, in the midst of laughter and protests, he attributed to the honorable member who had preceded him on the floor. The chair remarked that he would be obliged to call the speaker to order if he persisted in making such an accusation against a member of the house. By a vote of 89 to 48 the Chamber passed the bill reviving the charter of the Choppin railway. Deputy Pedro Moacyr spoke against the part of the law school bill relating to obligatory attendance. Deputy Eduardo Ramos also spoke against the bill.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The police bill in discussion in the Bahia legislature provides for a force of 100 men.  
—A light-house will soon be inaugurated at the mouth of the Rio Doce, state of Espirito Santo.  
—The district attorney at Aracaju, Sergipe, has indicted various custom-house employees suspected of frauds on the revenue.  
—The two officers accused of the assassination of Dr. José Maria in Pernambuco, have been acquitted. For a dominant party there is apparently no crime on the calendar.  
—A telegram of the 19th from Acreas, in the state of Parahyba, says that the printing office of the *Democrat* was attacked on the previous night by the police and very much damaged.  
—The state government of Pará has commissioned the explorer Courdeau to study the region of the upper Tapajoz, Juruma and S. Marcel, on the frontier of Mato Grosso.  
—The law on the press signed by the governor of Pernambuco on the 11th inst. begins by saying that the expression of opinion through the press is free and then proceeds to show that it isn't.  
—At Minas, S. Paulo, a person, described as a foreigner named Sandrin Lungei, at the head of a large body of colonists took possession of the chapel and prevented the vicar from holding religious services.  
—The mass for the soul of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, announced for the 17th inst. at the church of S. João Baptista, in Niteroi, has been, on account of threats, postponed and transferred to Rio de Janeiro.  
—At religious services recently held by Capuchin missionaries at Theresina, capital of Piahy, there were thrown from the gallery bits of paper containing the names and ages of ladies who are leaders of society in that city.  
—The May returns from Santos show that there were 62 births, 17 marriages and 356 deaths during the month. Of the deaths, 197 were from yellow fever, against 149 last year, 263 in 1893, 113 in 1892, 98 in 1891 and 10 in 1890.  
—The office of the *Cidade de Diamantina*, the paper which made such a vigorous protest against giving the name of Vespasiano to a railway station, was attacked on the night of the 14th inst.  
—On the 14th inst. Dr. José Thomaz da Poceira, ex-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, was elected to Congress for the 4th district of that state. It will be interesting to know if he will try to retain this office and that of minister to Uruguay together.  
—On the 16th inst. a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted to the 12 prisoners discovered in the Pernambuco jail by the representative of the *Jornal do Brazil*. One of them, said to have been Gen. Ozorio's orderly, is dangerously ill and has been sent to the hospital.  
—There were 452 deaths, 611 births and 106 marriages in São Paulo (city) during the month of May. The death rate was 41 per thousand per annum. Among the causes of death were 8 from yellow fever, 1 cholera, 8 typhoid fever, 5 measles, 3 diphtheria, and 1 venereal.

—According to the Comissão Geographica the maximum temperature in São Paulo in June was 78.8° Fahr. and the minimum 30.4°. The average temperature for the month was 57.5°. The rainfall for the month was 69.44 millimeters.

—A Pará telegram of the 20th inst. says that Cabral and Trajano (or Trajane), the reputed member of the boudoir commission, have arrived there. They confirm the reports telegraphed to the *Jornal* from Pará in regard to the Anapá incident, which is naturally to be expected.

—The parish of Pereira, S. Paulo, was made a municipal district by provincial law No. 93, of April 4th, 1889. The law, however, was forgotten, and now the people of Pereira are asking the state government to enable them to hold on the 30th inst. their first election for municipal officers.

—Mail advices from Amazonas state that the Jewish colony at Iquitos, in that state, is being broken up by the populace (presumably Christians!) who ordered them on the 29th ult. to leave the place in three days. If they do not go they are to suffer all the penalties of popular fury. Laws have been promulgated in Pernambuco obliging public employees to pay a percentage of their salaries into a public society, aid for regulating the press. It is something broadly humorous for Barbosa Lima and his family to regulate the press. It might be better were they to regulate themselves.

—Demetrio Simões telegraphs from Pernambuco that, learning that his life was threatened and wishing at the same time to bring documents relating to the congressional election in the 4th district, he made his preparations to come to Rio. His intention becoming known, he was warned by spies, and he has received information from a trustworthy source that he will be arrested as soon as he goes on board.

—Telegrams of the 18th and 19th inst. from Pernambuco, state that the life of Col. Torres is being threatened. The hotel at which he was stopping was surrounded by disguised police led by a lieutenant and ensign, but he succeeded in effecting his escape. Col. Torres is the gentleman who applied for a post-mortem examination on the body of Joaquim Alencar, supposed to have been murdered after arrest by the police.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo has sent 12 policemen to Bianguara for the ostensible purpose of maintaining order, but, as there have been no disturbances at Bianguara for over two years, it is supposed that the real object of the police force is to enable the government to carry the elections on the 30th inst. Subsequent advices report the illegal seizure of a resident of Bianguara by this military force, and his compulsory enrollment in the military service.

—The civil registry returns from various cities in the state of São Paulo for the month of May, give the following results:

São Paulo.....	births	marriages	deaths
Santos.....	611	106	452
Sanpaulino.....	620	17	422
Ribeirão Preto.....	151	24	199
Amparo.....	219	23	127
Sorocaba.....	123	17	66
Rio Claro.....	35	16	46
Ytú.....	72	12	45
S. Carlos do Pinhal.....	166	33	81
Guaratinguetá.....	97	10	87
Limeira.....	77	14	37
Taubaté.....	133	17	52

There were one or more fatal cases of typhoid fever reported from eight of these places, and Campinas reported 27 deaths from yellow fever.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The first number of Homero Baptista's paper, *A Republica*, was published at Porto Alegre on the 16th inst. In the salutatory article this paper favors the recognition of the republican party in Rio Grande, the revival of doctrines advocated by republicans in the time of the empire, the pacification of Rio Grande by means of a regular and legitimate process and the revision of the state constitution. It condemns the settlement of political questions by means of revolution.

The revolutionary officers who had visited Pelotas left that city on the 16th inst. It is stated that thousands of spectators assembled at the railway station and witnessed their departure with significant demonstrations of friendly interest.

The São Paulo correspondent of the *Jornal do Brazil* says that the number of federalists killed in the battle of Campo Osório was not so large as was at first supposed. According to his account 33 federalists were killed, that is, only one dead who, as we have previously stated, were led, some days after the battle-field, unburied, in charge of Dr. Gouveia there at the correspondent, 23 wounded.

A sergeant, who had been captured by the Castilian force under Azambuja, says that the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama was shown to him on the day of the battle and that some soldiers that he had been burnt. This sergeant, it is stated, is on his way to Rio de Janeiro.

The correspondent asserts that he conversed with 20 officers who had been in the engagement, but that none of them had seen Saldanha killed. According to an account attributed to Salvador Tambeiro, who is said to have killed him, he was Albertito Peixoto, a lance thrust. Mid-hipman to have been the only comrade with him, at the time, was killed in attempting to defend him. A second lance thrust prostrated him in the earth and was followed by other blows which dispatched him, leaving to the last moment.

In Pelotas there have recently been disturbances caused by the efforts of Castillians to prevent the circulation of petitions in favor of peace in Rio Grande. The commander of the military district is said to be trying to put an end to these disturbances.

Silveira Martins is stated to have gone to the frontier for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Torres.

Ex-Minister Cassiano do Nascimento is a candidate at the congressional election to be held on the 9th prox. for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Minister Fernando Abbott.

Telegrams have been received from leading Castilianists expressing distrust of the negotiations between Gen. Innocencio Galvão and Silva Tavares, but there are no signs of preparations for armed resistance on their part if the government should really decide to put an end to the war.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The director of the Central railway has reiterated his request for the removal of the material which has been at the Gamboa station ever since the time of the naval revolution.

—The chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes has voted in first discussion a bill for chartering a railway between Belo Horizonte and the station of Guacuí, Ferreira on the Oeste de Minas road.

—The Central railway now receives only perishable merchandise as *encomendas* on the express-trains. This may be on account of the similar clause in the same terms.

—There are complaints in regard to the delay in the delivery of baggage at the Central railway station in this city. It sometimes occurs, it is stated, that passengers are not able to obtain their luggage until the day after their arrival. We are no longer surprised at anything of this character occurring on that line.

—It has been stated that the S. Paulo railway company has decided to pay \$6,000 to the sufferers from the accident which occurred on the 10th inst. We are advised that this notice is premature. The company is not legally responsible for damages resulting from such accidents, but it has always sought to indemnify the victims of any accident, for the real losses or damages, which has always been arranged amicably with the parties interested. This will in all probability be done with the victims of the recent disaster.

—The definite contract between the government and the S. Paulo Railway Co., for an increase in that company's capital and the duplication of its line, was finally signed on the 17th inst. To those who are interested in the progress of an improved railway service for that state free from jolting and indefinite delays, the English company has rendered good and efficient service thus far, and it offers good guarantees for the execution of its new obligations.

—In reply to the interpellation of Deputy Ilhéu de Andrade regarding the signing of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Co., the minister of industry wrote to the Chamber on the 15th that the contract was not signed within the period named, but that an extension of that period by 15 days had been made by a decree of the 15th inst. This will hardly be satisfactory to Deputy Bueno, we presume, and we may expect more interpellations on the same subject. The people of São Paulo, however, those who are not interested in rival enterprises, will heartily welcome the solution reached.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The British transport *Wye* arrived here from England on the 18th inst.

—Gen. Couto de Magalhães is expected to arrive next Monday on the steamer *Magdalena*.

—On Saturday the postoffice made the election a pretext for not forwarding registered correspondence.

—The United States cruiser *Newark*, carrying the pennant of Admiral Norton, arrived in this port on the 20th inst.

—The government has accorded an exequatur to Mr. William George Wagstaff, the new British consul-general at this port.

—Several beneficent societies have recently been organized in this city in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

—What is the legal status of foreign companies in Brazil? This question is to be debated by the Instituto dos Advogados Brasileiros in 1896.

—On Thursday last was circulated in this city the report of a republican revolution in Portugal. No one seems to know how the report originated.

—During the first half of the present year the Botanical Garden was visited by 19,682 persons, of whom 8,332 were men, 6,775 ladies, 3,975 children.

—Telegrams from Tampa and Havana state that yellow-fever continues throughout the island of Cuba. The Spanish troops are suffering much loss from it.

—On the 17th inst. the British squadron on this station, comprising the *Retribution*, *Beagle* and *Acorn*, arrived in port. The *Barraqueta* had already arrived a few days before.

—It is stated that Brazil and Argentina have agreed on a practical plan for the survey of the boundary line between the two countries in conformity with President Cleveland's award.

—The *Jornal* says that the government has in regard to defining the agreement with Argentina in frontier in accordance with President Cleveland's decision.

—According to a recent American paper, President Cleveland has appointed A. Clay Armstrong, secretary of legation at Madrid. Mr. Armstrong years ago conspired here in Rio, having several reports are current to the 20th says that Brazil has decided to submit the Goyana boundary dispute to the Swiss government for arbitration.

—A telegram from Berne on the 20th says that Brazil has decided to submit the Goyana boundary dispute to the Swiss government for arbitration.

—The congratulations which the minister of war has received on his promotion to the rank of marshal will, we suspect, induce future ministers of the department to which such promotions appertain.

—A telegram from Bahia yesterday announces the death of Concellor José Antonio Saravia at the age of the 21st. The deceased was one of the prominent statesmen of the monarchy, and was esteemed as a man of high ability and exceptional integrity. He died at the age of 72 years.

—Up to last Saturday 2,537,000 had been subscribed to the fund which the *Gazeta da Tarde* is raising for erecting a monument to the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama.

—The Club Gamboa Portuguez announces a festival on the 27th inst. to celebrate the resumption of friendly relations between Brazil and Portugal. We are indebted to the Club for its courteous invitation.

—The Laranjeiras hall on Saturday evening was another gratifying success, for which the committee should be warmly congratulated. The Club will give a "smoking concert" on the evening of the 27th inst., and will accept our best thanks for the invitation sent to this office.

—J. F. de Paula e Silva and Antonio L. de Lacerda Macalilha have confirmed the statement made by Admiral Wandenkolk and Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, of Coelho Netto's having positively declared that he saw the list of the victims of the military murders committed in Santa Catharina.

—It is a curious coincidence that while Senator Vicente Macilato is obliged to ask the Senate to excuse his absence, which is caused by ill health, he finds it convenient to make a journey to Paraná to look after some impending elections. We have our opinion about such illnesses, and also about the state which submits to the dictation of such a "loss."

—On the 17th a police official lost his temper in the Rua do Livramento, after having ordered a cartman to turn back, and struck a poor mule on the head with his sword, causing an ugly and seriously damaging the animal. This is short for it, and the man should be severely punished for his animal.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* bears that about a month ago Capt. Collatão Marques de Souza addressed a petition to the Senate for the perpetual lease of Timidá island, for the purpose of creating a fishing station there, and for a practical school in marine fishing. He intends to catch first catch a large capital to do with.

—The government having invited Dr. João Felipe to accept the place of director-general of the postoffice, the *Jornal* of the 19th says that he has declined. Our colleague adds, however, that "reasons of an elevated character" might change his resolution. The gentleman in question, we understand, is a civil engineer, which some will consider a high guarantee of fitness for the management of such a department as that of the postoffice.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the result of the senatorial election in this city on the 20th was as follows:—Lopes, 2,104; Bezerra de Menezes, 1,855; Andrade Figueira, 1,209; Barata, 257; Breves, 183; Amaro Cavalcanti, 151. Other papers after these figures a little. There was considerable official pressure and at many polling-places no vote was held. The foregoing figures correspond to about one-fourth of the number of registered electors.

—On Friday evening last a gentleman residing in Rua Sete de Setembro sent his servant out to postoffice a little after 8 o'clock to mail some letters. On his return the man was stopped at the corner of Ruas 15 de Março and Sete de Setembro by two men who seized him by the throat and threatened him with knives. They then robbed him of something over 100\$ of valuables, after which they decamped. This robbery occurred in one of our principal streets and within a hundred yards of a police station!

—Vice-Admiral Coelho Netto denies having said that he saw in the possession of Gen. Costallat a list of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina. His denial, however, is rebutted not only by the evidence given in the Senate by Admiral Wandenkolk, but also by that of the father-in-law of one of the victims, J. F. de Paula e Silva, who, according to the statement made in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 17th inst., by the father of that victim, Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, heard Coelho Netto say that he had seen the list.

—The item printed in our last issue from the *Financial News* regarding the acquisition of Trinidad island by Great Britain, has created much comment in the city. As Brazil is the island, which is uninhabited, if not uninhabitable, there is no slight indignation among those who hold that national territory is sacred, and that not by an alien force without giving mortal offense to the dignity, honor, patriotism (and egotism) of the nation. We doubt whether England wants Trinidad, and we are convinced that Brazil has no use for it. Nevertheless there is much excitement on the Ovidor about it, and the incident is now the principal topic of conversation.

—It is said that at the burial of the Cuban revolutionist Martí, the Spanish officer in command, Col. Sandoval, first asked if any relative of the dead man were present. No one responding, he said: "In the presence of death, when we are fighting men who are our equals, hatreds and himself inspired with noble sentiments, ought to see an enemy in these remains, but only a corpse. The Spanish soldiers are engaged in a death struggle, but they cherish consideration for the vanquished, and honors for their dead." These are sentiments which should be considered by the men who amused themselves by mutilating the dead bodies of Gervasio and Saldanha.

—Dr. Cesarino Alvim, who has certainly done something since he has been out of the com-pensate for the great evils to which, his friends must admit, he at least contributed while a member of the provincial government, has written a long article, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 17th inst., in which he endeavors to show that he is not responsible for the harm resulting from the celebrated electoral regulations known by his name. According to his account the worst features in these regulations originated with Senator Campos Salles. We believe that Dr. Cesarino Alvim disposes of some influence and we think that the best way for him to relieve himself of a member of the provincial government, is to use that influence for the purpose of mitigating the consequences of the errors committed by the government to which he belonged.









**AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co.**

Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso.  
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté  
(Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,  
Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

**C. S. BONTECOU & Co.****REPRESENTATIVES**Pittsburg Locomotive Works,  
Borne & Scrymser, Lubricating Oils,  
National Saw Company,  
Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,  
Lestrade Bros., Cheese and Butter,  
Carter, Macy & Co., Teas,  
Cone Export and Commission Co., Dry Goods,  
Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co.,  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.,  
W. & B. Douglas, Pumps,  
Berry Bros., Varnishes, etc.**AGENTS FOR**

some of the principal Export Manufacturers of the United States.

Supplies for Mimeographs and Typewriters of all kinds.

**RUA 1.º DE MARÇO N.º 2**

P. O. Box N.º 1055.

Cable Address: BONTECOU—Rio.

**Lambary and Cambuquira Mineral Waters.**These natural mineral waters are well known  
in all parts of Brasil and have produced ad-  
mirable results in treatment of gastric, intes-  
tinal and genital urinary diseases.

They are also the best table waters.

**Sole Agents****M. BUARQUE DE MACEDO & Co.**

25, RUA GENERAL CAMARA,

P. O. B. 1175.

Telephone. 181.

**STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,**  
110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an  
Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment  
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be  
required.Applicants for admission should present themselves between  
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-  
sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure  
prompt medical attendance.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-  
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever  
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and  
the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:  
DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1.º de Março.

from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-  
ing and 5 to 7 in the evening.**WREXHAM****EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER**brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported  
by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.**PURE and WHOLESOME**

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

**LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.**

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

**STOUT ON DRAUGHT**Everybody knows how enjoyable this is and how difficult  
to obtain in a hot climate.**Try M. B. Foster & Sons'**bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest  
possible approach to Draught Stout.

Sole Agents:

**HOGG & MURLY.**

71, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 71

**"MILD, MELLOW  
AND  
MATURED"****SCOTCH  
WHISKY  
J.R.D.**

SOLE AGENTS

**HOGG & MURLY**

71, Rua 1.º de Março, 71.

**FRIEDR. PORDO**

FORWARDER

Goods forwarded and in-

sured to and from all parts of  
the world.**30, Rua da Candelaria, 30**

P. O. Box 227.

**FILTROS  
PASTEUR  
FILTROS**

VENDE-SE NO DEPOSITO

DOS UNICOS AGENTES

de la Société anonyme du

**FILTRE CHAMBERLAND****SYSTÈME PASTEUR**

PARIS

Para o Brasil

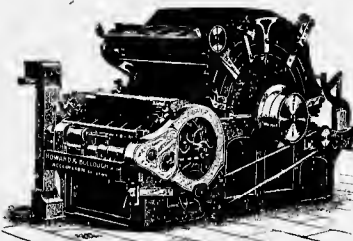
**EMANUELE CRESTA & C.**

44, rua da Quitanda, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO

**CEARA HARBOUR WORKS**Wanted at once a clerk. Must speak and write English  
and Portuguese well, and have a sufficient knowledge of  
book-keeping to be able to keep a cash account in either  
and sterling. Salary £14 a month, passage paid to Ceará.  
Apply with testimonials stating nationality, also stating  
clearly when duties could be entered on to the Resident  
Engineer, Obras do Porto Ceará.An English lady seeks re-engagement as daily  
governess.

Address 28, Rua Carvalho de Sá.

**SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.****HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED**  
SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;**HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,**  
SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.

SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

**HENRY ROGERS, SONS & Co.**

Engineers and Contractors,

**77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO**

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

S. Paulo

**OSWALD EVANS,**

Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc

No. 9, RUA DA BOA VISTA,

P. O. Box, 525.

SÃO PAULO.

Telegraphic Address: "EVANS."

Agencies and Correspondence solicited

**VICTORIA STORE**8 B, Rua de São Bento  
SÃO PAULO

NEWSAGENTS. BOOKSELLERS

and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincolns and  
Bennetts Hats, Eau's soaps, and nearly every English  
article of general use, on hand.Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good  
stock.**VICTORIA STORE**

Caixa O.

São Paulo.

**CHALK & Co.**

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Telegraphic Address: DESPATCH.

P. O. Box 374.

No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMMERCIO,

S. PAULO.

Agents for

Messrs. THOMAS FORD &amp; Co.

SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

**Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.**

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

## Shipping.

Geo. R. Pepton, Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.  
**THOMAS NORTON & CO.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.  
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

## Steamships.

**ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
July 29	Magdalena Monneville	and Buenos Ayres.
.. 31	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
three times per month.  
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
taken out at the Agency.  
For freight, passages and other information apply to  
73, Rua Primeiro de Março, 1st floor  
G. C. Anderson,  
Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

**LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK  
PROJECTED SAILING

Cokeridge..... 3rd August.  
The Steamer

**HEVELIUS**  
(electric light throughout)

will sail for

**BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO**

**New-York**

27th inst.

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at  
moderate rates.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and  
without the inconveniences of transfer.  
For freight apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages and other information apply to the

Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**  
58, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orellana	July 24th
Oropesa	Aug. 7th
Potosi	21st

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 1, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

**WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.**

Steamship Agents  
AGENTS OF THE

**ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS  
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS  
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS**

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113  
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905  
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253  
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 136, " " 34  
Cable Address.—SAMSON.

**RUBBER HAND STAMPS.**

and  
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Traveessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

**LEA & PERRINS'**

OBSERVE THAT THE  
SIGNATURE

*Lea & Perrins*  
IS NOW  
PRINTED  
IN BLUE INK  
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE  
OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

**ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,  
Worcester;  
Cross & Blackwell, Ltd., London;  
and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

**SAUCE.**

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT  
No. 79 Rue Sete de Setembro  
1st floor.



**ST. JACOBS OIL**  
THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,  
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,  
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a  
Bottle. Directions in 12 Languages.  
**THE CHARLES A. VOGELIN CO.**  
Sole Importers, U.S.A.

W. R. Cassels & Co., Agents for Brazil.

**NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.**

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States  
Brazil  
River Plate  
China, Japan  
Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.  
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines  
accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st class 500 Marks, 2nd class 300 Marks, 3rd class 200 Marks.  
—Vigo 100 " 120000  
—Lisbon 500 " 120000  
For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.**  
Rua da Alfândega, No. 63. Rio de Janeiro.

**SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.**

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
BETWEEN

**NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.**

**HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.**

Ionic. . . . . Aug 16th  
Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFFE  
and FLYNNING; passengers may land at either port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;  
and for passages and other information to  
Wilson, Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,  
No. 2, Rua de São Pedro.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
No. 61, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, as to the following:

OSWALDSTON PETER.—Information is desired as to the  
value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who  
died at Rio about 1884 or 1895. It is supposed that he arrived  
here about 1873 or 1874.

FILADELFA CALVIN GENEVRE desired news of her brother  
who was a Merchant in London City in 1893.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1895.

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
**LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,**  
manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and  
Japanese parchment.

**SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES**  
from superior calendared papers of various colors;

**American Commercial Envelopes,**  
made from the best white and tinted papers;

**LINEN ENVELOPES,**  
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the  
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.  
Samples may be seen at the

**Typographia Aldina**  
No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

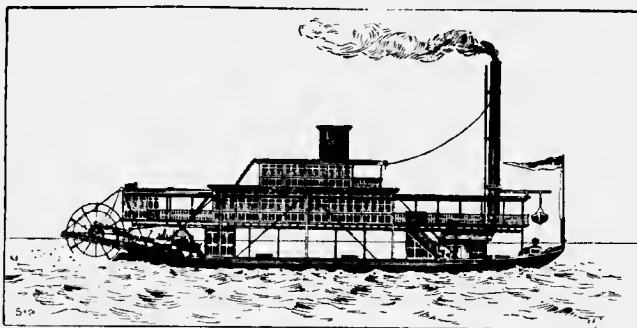
The Chandler & Price

× × **GORDON & PRESS** × ×  
and the **Golding & Co.**

× × **PEARL & PRESS** × ×

are great favorites with all job printers.  
We have some of each for sale.

## YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,  
and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.  
Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.  
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service  
on the Zambezi.  
They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby  
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—  
**YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,**  
POPLAR, LONDON.

**GEPP, EDWARDS & Co.**  
General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

**Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca**  
**Companhia de Navegação Carioca**  
Coasting Steamers.

**The Alliance Insurance Co.,**  
64, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

## SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugyay.

**TOKAY WINE**

is the best reconstruction for convalescents from fever and  
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical  
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

**Rombauer & Co.**  
15, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro

## LONDON STORE

This new establishment has always  
in stock a large assortment  
of English, American,  
French, Portuguese and Brazilian  
preserves, Wines, Liquors  
and Grains.

Orders carefully attended to and  
the quality of every article is guar-  
anteed.

Catalogues sent postfree on re-  
quest.

**Alfredo Mendes & Marques**  
Ouvidor No. 34.

NEW  
VICTORIA  
STORE

Luiz A. da Silva

PROPRIETOR

Commission Merchant

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR AND FROM PETROPOLIS

Order boxes in Rio de Janeiro at

**N.ºs 46 and 67, RUA DO OUVIDOR**

Dealer in all products of the  
country, candles, soap, kero-  
sene, provisions of all kinds and  
descriptions, finest Wines and Li-  
quors, preserved goods in tins and  
glasses, MELLINS FOOD, PEARS  
SOAP, PERFUMERY, Biscuits and  
all other articles appertaining to  
this line.

Receives constantly fresh frozen  
meats, fish, etc. from New-Zealand  
and England; Guinness Stout and  
Whiskey.

Receives subscriptions for all foreign papers.

**N.º 14, AVENIDA 13 DE MAIO  
PETROPOLIS**